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FOR ACTION

# RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL GENERAL RESOURCES TO FUND THE APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMMES IN THE ASIA REGION*

SUMMARY

The present document contains recommendations for additional general resources to fund the approved country programmes in the Asia region for which the balances of approved general resources are not sufficient to fund the programmes up to the approved programme periods. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve additional general resources in the following amounts, totalling $1,104,000, to achieve the objectives of the country programmes as originally approved by the Board.

| Country/programme | Amount (United States dollars) | Current programme cycle |
|---|---|---|
| Bhutan | 874 000 | 1992-1996 |
| Cambodia | 230 000 | 1994-1995 |

The annual funding requirements of the two countries are provided in the table.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1994, will be contained in the "Summary of 1995 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1995/P/L.10 and Add.1).

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# I. BHUTAN

1. The country programme for Bhutan for the period 1992-1996 was approved by the Executive Board in 1992 with an allocation of $5 million from general resources (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.24). The annual planning level was increased from $1 million to $1.2 million in 1993, which helped to accelerate programme implementation and expand programme activities leading to the achievement of key mid-decade goals. It also helped to prepare the ground for the year 2000 goals for children in Bhutan. As a result of the increased planning level, the balances of approved general resources are not sufficient to provide funding for 1996. Therefore, an additional amount of $874,000 is requested to cover the approved level of general resources.

2. Bhutan ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and also signed the World Summit for Children Declaration in 1990. A national programme of action for children was prepared in 1992 and specific programme goals were incorporated into the Seventh Five-Year National Development Plan for the period 1992-1997. The commitment reflected in those policy decisions has given a clear goal orientation to the programme of cooperation, and Bhutan has made significant progress towards achieving the mid-decade goals.

3. The National Health Survey of 1994 has provided a realistic and official assessment of survival rates among children and women in Bhutan. The survey reports an infant mortality rate (IMR) of 70 per 1,000 live births and an under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 96 per 1,000 live births, and lower IMRs and U5MRs for girls than for boys. IMR and U5MR for girls are 66.3 and 92.3 per 1,000 live births, respectively, compared with 78.3 and 100.2 per 1,000 live births, respectively, for boys. The rate of maternal mortality has been assessed at 374 per 100,000 live births, compared with 770 in 1984.

4. The strategy for the 1992-1996 country programme of cooperation consists of (a) coordinated delivery of the national programme of basic social services at the community level; (b) organized community action and participation in social development activities; and (c) social mobilization at national and local levels on key social development issues. This strategy mix has been effective and will continue to be applied to the remainder of the country programme in 1995-1996.

## Health

5. The health programme aims to improve and intensify child survival interventions directed against diarrhoeal diseases, worm infestations and acute respiratory infections (ARI), the most common causes of child mortality and morbidity in Bhutan.

6. The country achieved universal child immunization (UCI) in 1990, and high immunization coverage has been sustained for all antigens except measles, which has fallen to 68 per cent. To reverse the downward trend in measles immunization, district campaigns, supported by appropriate communication strategies, are being planned. The success of immunization is reflected by the fact that no poliomyelitis cases have been reported since 1986. Measles cases have declined significantly and no diagnosed cases of neonatal tetanus have been reported. The programme will continue in 1995-1996 to provide all required

vaccines, to maintain and extend the cold chain and to provide the necessary operational support.

7. A regional World Health Organization (WHO) study reported that Bhutan has the highest diarrhoea incidence rate among children in South Asia at 3.9 episodes per child per year. While oral rehydration therapy (ORT) usage was reported to be high (89 per cent), correct use of oral rehydration was only 7 per cent. If the more recent definition of ORT use is applied (includes increased fluids and continued feeding), then the usage rate is 34 per cent. To help improve the ORT use rate, the programme will focus on improved household case management and the establishment of 121 ORT corners at all health facilities. Medical staff and health workers will receive special training in case management and diarrhoea prevention.

8. A major training effort will be made under the project to control ARI. Using the standard WHO modules, supplemented with locally adapted materials, various categories of health workers will be trained in early identification and case management of ARI in children. Some 1,000 village health workers (VHWs) and clinic staff will be trained and provided with breathing timers and appropriate antibiotics.

9. The national primary health care system is based on a network of 84 basic health units and 42 dispensaries which support outreach clinics and VHWs. Since 1992, UNICEF has provided roofing materials and cement to communities for establishing 75 outreach clinics and has supported the training of 1,300 VHWs. A recent study on the performance of VHWs indicated some weaknesses in programme management, supervision and monitoring. During the remainder of the programme cycle these issues will be addressed through training and other interventions to strengthen monitoring and supervision.

10. In cooperation with the United Nations Population Fund, the safe motherhood project aims to improve services for pregnant women in order to reduce maternal mortality. Project activities will include the provision of medical equipment to upgrade obstetric facilities; the training of auxiliary nurse midwives and VHWs; and the development of communication inputs for the promotion of reproductive health, with a special focus on young people.

Nutrition

11. Although malnutrition is not considered to be a major problem in Bhutan, a national survey conducted in 1988 reported that 38 per cent of children under five years of age were under weight. The nutrition programme aims to improve infant feeding practices, with a special emphasis on the promotion and protection of breast-feeding. As part of this approach, the national referral hospital was declared "baby-friendly" in 1992. The programme will encourage and support district hospitals to adopt the necessary measures to achieve a similar status.

12. As Bhutan is situated in the Himalayan goitre belt, iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) were once common throughout the country. Efforts to address the problem gained momentum in 1985 with the establishment of a national IDD control project. An evaluation conducted in 1992 indicated an impressive reduction in

IDD mainly through the consumption of iodated salt. Although UNICEF no longer provides iodate or packaging materials, assistance will be provided for monitoring, technical support and social mobilization.

13. While a study on the extent of vitamin A deficiency is planned, high potency vitamin A capsules will continue to be distributed to infants, young children and lactating mothers through the health services. Dietary improvement will be promoted through the distribution of vegetable seeds for approximately 1,100 village kitchen gardens and 84 demonstration vegetable plots attached to basic health units.

Health promotion through monks

14. Buddhism plays a dominant and guiding role in the daily life of the majority of the population. Lamas and monks residing in the country's 3,000 monasteries, as well as the religious lay practitioners in villages, have an important spiritual influence on all matters pertaining to life, death and physical well-being. In view of their significant role in society, this innovative project aims to involve religious practitioners in a holistic approach to meeting the health needs of the population by complementing traditional beliefs with elements of modern health care. Eight district workshops for 455 traditional healers and lay religious practitioners have already been organized. An additional 20 workshops are planned for the next two years. Training courses are based on Facts for Life, translated into Dzongkha. The training component is supported by the provision of improved sanitation and hygiene facilities in the monasteries.

Rural water supply and sanitation

15. UNICEF has been a major partner of the Government in the rural water supply and sanitation sector since 1974. Coverage of rural water supply and household latrines continues to increase, with the mid-decade goals estimated to have been reached by the end of 1993. Coverage of water supply increased from 40 per cent in 1990 to 50 per cent in 1993, while sanitation coverage has improved from 50 to 55 per cent during the same period, thus narrowing by almost 20 per cent the gap between the 1990 situation and the year 2000 goal of 80 per cent coverage. In 1992, a royal decree was issued which stressed the responsibility of the users to maintain their water supplies and to construct and use latrines at the household level. This commitment at the highest level has reinforced significantly efforts at all levels to expand and intensify community action for improved water supply and sanitation.

16. In rural water supply, coverage continues to expand through the construction of small gravity-fed piped water supply schemes. The issue of sustainability in rural water supply is given increasing attention. Better standards of construction, for example, are being maintained to complement community capacity-building activities. For each scheme, users form a village maintenance committee to take full responsibility for operation and maintenance. Each scheme has two local caretakers who are trained and equipped with simple tools. Since 1992, 340 rural water schemes have been constructed or renovated, serving around 62,000 people. Another 525 schemes for about 100,000 beneficiaries are planned for the remainder of the programme cycle. Since 1992,

more than 2,700 villagers have participated in training activities on water supply and sanitation. Approximately 11,000 villagers will participate in similar training courses in the next three years.

Basic education

17. Since the early 1960s, school facilities have been established and gradually expanded throughout the country, reflecting the priority to education. After participating at the World Conference on Education for All in 1990, the Government adopted the goal of universal primary education by the year 2000 and embarked on a vigorous plan to reach this goal. Although the enrolment of girls has lagged behind that of boys, the enrolment ratio in primary education has been improving steadily. The male/female ratio improved from 66:34 in 1983 to 56:44 in 1994.

18. While enrolment rates have increased rapidly, the pace of expansion has placed a considerable strain on the system. To overcome this strain, several important initiatives have been taken, among them the expansion of the Paro Teacher Training College and a study of the cost-effectiveness of the education system. The curriculum has been reformed radically to incorporate child-centred approaches in the classroom, with greater emphasis on continuous assessment rather than final examinations, especially at the lower primary levels. The number of schools has been increasing steadily since 1992 to reach children in the remotest areas through the establishment of small community schools, which serve as a feeder system for larger primary schools. Multi-grade teaching techniques have been introduced to meet the needs of such schools in remote areas.

19. UNICEF will continue to support the production of teaching and learning materials and to provide basic materials and equipment for community schools, teacher training, capacity-building for administrators, study tours and distance learning for professional technical staff. UNICEF will also provide non-formal education centres with basic reading books and teaching materials.

Social mobilization and advocacy

20. In the absence of television, UNICEF has worked closely with national radio to expand and improve its capacity to produce and disseminate information in support of child survival and development programmes. Investments in staff training have improved noticeably the quality of programmes and the relevance of messages. Increased emphasis will be given to the further development of radio communication both in terms of equipment and capacity-building.

Monitoring and evaluation

21. UNICEF will continue to work with the Planning Commission and sectoral ministries to revise and update social indicators for health, basic education, water supply and sanitation. Recognizing that a monitoring process is essential for the achievement of the mid-decade goals, the programme will assist government departments to establish decentralized monitoring systems.

22. In each of the 196 administrative units of the country, known as Gewogs, block development committees have been established to facilitate community-based planning, implementation and monitoring of development activities. The programme of cooperation is assisting directly in this process and will further support the training of gups (local development committee chairpersons).

23. A number of specific evaluations and studies have been and are being carried out during the first three years of the programme. These include an impact study of the VHW programme; a study to identify the potential of folk arts for carrying development messages; a cost-effectiveness study of primary education; and an evaluation of the rural water supply and sanitation programme. The results of the studies serve both to identify strengths and weaknesses in implementation of existing programmes and to prepare future strategies for the next country programme cycle.

24. In addition to regular annual reviews of the programme, a mid-term review is scheduled for 1995. This will prepare the ground for the development of the next full country programme for the period 1997-2001, to be presented to the Executive Board in 1996. The development of the new programme and implementation of preparatory actions, focusing on the achievement of the year 2000 goals, will be a major focus of activities during 1995-1996.

## II. CAMBODIA

25. The current short-duration country programme for Cambodia was approved by the Executive Board for the period 1994-1995 with an allocation of $4,280,000 and an extension of the three-year programme (1992-1994) for one year, i.e., 1995 (E/ICEF/1994/P/L.22). Based on the availability of additional general resources and country programme needs in Cambodia, the 1994 planning level of $3 million was increased by $230,000 in 1994 in order to facilitate and accelerate the achievement of mid-decade goals of UCI, universal salt iodization and ORT. For this reason, additional general resources in the amount of $230,000 are being requested for 1995 in order to maintain the annual planning level at $3 million.

### Social mobilization, advocacy and capacity-building

26. Cambodia acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in September 1992 and signed the World Summit for Children Declaration in February 1993. Social mobilization and advocacy activities were undertaken and strengthened following the Paris Peace Agreement and during the presence of the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia. Based on a continuing dialogue between the new Government and UNICEF, provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child were included in the new constitution. As the new Government develops legislation, it is important for UNICEF to advocate for Cambodian laws to reflect the concerns of Cambodia's new institutions for the well-being of children and women and for the protection of their rights. To assist the Government in social sector planning, UNICEF will work closely in 1995 with an intersectoral government committee to develop a national programme of action which is expected to become part of the new Government's national development plan. UNICEF will also support the collection, analysis and

dissemination of information about the situation of children and women for use in planning and monitoring.

27. Since 1991, the Cambodia/UNICEF programme of cooperation has given increasing importance to local capacity-building for programme planning and implementation in view of the shortage of qualified local professionals. At the expressed request of the Government, UNICEF will provide a team of international professional staff to strengthen capacity-building at national and subnational levels and effective programme implementation and monitoring. The use of highly qualified and experienced personnel has already shown positive results in the health and education programmes. Technical advisers have been posted to four provincial health departments and four education specialists facilitate policy, planning and implementation of basic education in the Ministry of Education. This form of technical assistance will be continued during the coming years in order to increase Cambodia's capacity to plan social sector programmes for children and women and to absorb external development assistance effectively.

Health services

28. In spite of the continued insecurity in some parts of the country, improvements were made in the course of 1994. Immunization coverage has increased considerably in the whole country, particularly in the provinces where one health adviser is placed in the provincial health directorate. In 1995, the pursuit of this progress will continue in order to reach the mid-decade goals in the 12 most populated provinces, which represent 70 per cent of the total population of the country. Subnational immunization days, organized by the Ministry of Health with the support of WHO and UNICEF in February and March 1994 in Phnom Penh and Kandal province, have reached more than 90 per cent of the target population. National immunization days have been planned for February and March 1995 to cover all parts of the country. The essential drugs programme supported by UNICEF has been able to attract substantial contributions from bilateral and multilateral donors, who have pledged $13 million for the period 1994-1995. Financial support to the development of this system is now being shared with WHO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Overseas Development Administration (of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) through a joint project for strengthening health services.

Household food security

29. Malnutrition affects a significant percentage of women and children who suffer from chronic insufficiency of food, limited access to health care, lack of safe drinking water, and poor food habits and health practices. Since 1987, the family food production project supported by UNICEF has reached nearly 60,000 families and demonstrated approaches to improve food security for disadvantaged families. The project has provided funds for technical and supply assistance for household gardening, small animal raising and fish ponds. Nutrition concerns, such as micronutrient deficiencies, are addressed as an integral part of the health programme. The project is implemented by provincial and district coordinating committees comprised of representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture and Education and the State Secretariat of Women's Affairs. Approximately 20,000 additional families will benefit from the project in 1995.

Education

30. In spite of considerable efforts made by the country in the 1980s under conditions of isolation and economic insecurity, the educational system will not be able to guarantee education for all without substantial external support and a thorough overhaul of the system. The school system is constrained by limited financial resources, obsolete pedagogical methods due to the prolonged isolation of the country, poor teacher training and a lack of textbooks. In the past two years, the education programme supported by UNICEF has begun to provide some initial remedies. A programme to improve and test student and teacher competencies has been established with technical assistance from a team of experts from neighbouring countries. The programme, implemented by the Ministry of Education with technical support from non-governmental organizations, reaches the provincial level through support for teacher-training colleges and school systems. It develops and shares expertise among cluster schools in four selected provinces. Support for the production of textbooks has increased the number from 200,000 in 1991 to over 2 million in 1993-1994. Logistical problems in distributing textbooks are being addressed. The programme will continue through 1995 and complements a long-term project proposed by UNDP/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for capacity-building in education and human resources development, and the emergency teacher-training and education sector analysis project funded by the Asian Development Bank (AsDB).

Women in development

31. Women represent 56 per cent of the adult population of Cambodia and more than one quarter of the families are headed by single women. Over 75 per cent of women are illiterate. Although women still experience gender disparity, their responsibilities for the family economy and the role they play in the care and education of children make them primary agents of development. The current programme uses a rural credit system to provide female heads of households with loans to be used for small livestock, food processing and drying, handicrafts and other small projects. While 10,000 women received loans and 1,850 benefited from cow-bank loans in 1990-1993, the number of participating women will increase by 7,000 in 1994 and by an additional 6,000 in 1995. Efforts will be made to link these women's groups with water supply/sanitation and functional literacy services to promote a convergence of basic services.

Monitoring and social statistics

32. The collection and use of social development data pose a major challenge in Cambodia. The mechanisms used for obtaining such information are often weak. Some progress was made in 1994 in building national capacities for data gathering and monitoring. These efforts will be continued in 1995.

33. The first results of a UNDP/AsDB-sponsored series of household surveys became available and have been very useful for the country programme. While the primary focus of these surveys was to monitor household income and expenditure levels, they provided some information on social indicators. Recognizing that the operational and training mechanisms put into place for this activity can be strengthened further for monitoring social indicators, the agencies of the

United Nations system in Cambodia agreed to undertake a joint project to improve the collection, analysis and use of social statistics. This common United Nations effort, with UNICEF as one of the lead agencies in this project, will help to build capacities of the newly created National Institute of Statistics, which is also the national institution responsible for the household surveys.

Cooperation with international and non-governmental organizations

34. In contrast with the period of international isolation in the 1980s when UNICEF programmes and those of a limited number of non-governmental organizations constituted most of the assistance provided in the field of social services in Cambodia, the last two years have seen the establishment in Cambodia of the principal agencies of the United Nations and the arrival of more than 100 non-governmental organizations. The Government and United Nations agencies have agreed to develop a country strategy note during 1995. Whenever possible, UNICEF has facilitated government coordination of non-governmental organization activities, notably in the health sector, where a coordination committee chaired by the Minister of Health has been established. An informal cooperation and coordination network has been set up between UNICEF and more than 50 non-governmental organizations.

Breakdown of annual funding requirements

(In thousands of United States dollars)

| Country | Current programme cycle | Approved general resources funding a/ | Additional funding proposed 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhutan | 1992-1996 | 5 000 | - | 874 | 874 |
| Cambodia | 1994-1995 | 6 000 | 230 | - | 230 |
| Total | | | 230 | 874 | 1 104 |

a/ The amounts shown here include the actual balances carried over from the previous programme cycle.

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# RECOMMENDATION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING FOR A PROGRAMME IN THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION WITHOUT A RECOMMENDATION FOR FUNDING FROM GENERAL RESOURCES*

SUMMARY

The present document contains a recommendation for supplementary funding for a country in the West and Central Africa region for which no recommendation for funding from general resources is requested. The programme proposal submitted here is aimed at expanding or complementing an ongoing programme in the country concerned. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve supplementary funding in the following amount for the programme listed below, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

| Country/programme | Amount (United States dollars) | Duration |
|---|---|---|
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2 000 000 | 1995-1996 |

A summary of the recommendation follows. A table setting out the planned annual phasing of expenditure for the supplementary funding proposal is given at the end of the document.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1994, will be contained in the "Summary of 1995 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1995/P/L.10 and Add.1).

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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Basic data (1993 unless otherwise stated)

| | |
|---|---|
| Child population (millions, 0-15 yrs) | 6.8 |
| U5MR (per 1,000 live births) | 120 |
| IMR (per 1,000 live births) | 89 |
| Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1986) | 12.4 |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) | 594 a/ |
| Literacy (% male/female) (1990) | 67/40 |
| Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) (1990) | 70/75 a/ |
| Primary schoolchildren reaching grade 5 (%) (1991) | 73 |
| Access to safe water (%) (1991) | 76 |
| Access to health service (%) (1980) | 30 |
| GNP per capita (1992) | $670 |

One-year-olds fully immunized against:

| | |
|---|---|
| tuberculosis: | 53 per cent |
| diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus: | 50 per cent |
| measles: | 52 per cent |
| poliomyelitis: | 50 per cent |

Pregnant women immunized against:

| | |
|---|---|
| tetanus: | 51 per cent |

a/ Field office data.

1. The country programme for Côte d'Ivoire for the period 1992-1996 was approved by the Executive Board in 1992 (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.9). A basic education component formed part of that submission. The present recommendation for $2,000,000 in supplementary funding for the period 1995-1996 aims to enhance the education programme and to help establish systems to accelerate progress towards achieving Education for All (EFA) goals.

Situation analysis

2. The main challenges include a high demand for education because of insufficient primary school capacity; an unbalanced regional distribution of primary schools around the country; low general participation rates, particularly for girls in the more rural and northern part of the country; an increasing incidence of underachievement in primary schools due to the combination of overcrowded classes and a shortage of teaching and learning materials; weak teacher quality; low efficiency in high enrolment areas as a

result of significant repetition, especially towards the end of the primary school cycle; and a scarcity of adequate alternative learning opportunities for the increasing numbers of young drop-outs.

Objectives

3. Supplementary funding under the present recommendation will strengthen the ongoing education programme and contribute to the achievement of the following objectives by 1996: (a) the creation and sustainability of better policies and a higher level of community awareness of the challenges of universal primary education and EFA; (b) raising the low enrolment rate of girls, especially in the underserved areas of the north and the north-eastern regions of the country; (c) increasing access to community-oriented, early childhood development (ECD) activities in deprived rural and peri-urban areas; (d) revitalization of the quality and relevance of primary education in the deprived rural communities of the north and north-east regions and in the peri-urban shanty towns of Abidjan; (e) the development of national capacity to manage, supervise, monitor and evaluate basic education programmes; and (f) the provision of alternative basic education learning opportunities for out-of-school youth as well as school drop-outs.

Strategies

4. UNICEF will support policy development and advocacy; the development and revitalization of education programmes; the reinforcement of national capacity-building for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of basic education activities; effective community mobilization for programme delivery; coordination with other major donors, including the Canadian International Development Agency, the World Bank, French Cooperation and the African Development Bank, at the national level in the areas of policy and programme development. UNICEF will also support the strengthening of the complementarity of donors support, thereby preventing duplication of efforts and accelerating the expansion of services.

Activities

5. Activities will consist of creating awareness of the importance of basic education in rural and peri-urban settings. Mobilization and sensitization activities will be designed carefully for communities, with a view to developing their understanding and commitment to education, especially the education of girls. Sensitization of central and local government authorities on the content and methods of essential learning will be a priority, as well as support for formulation of a national programme of action (NPA). The NPA will address EFA goals of universal access to quality and equity in basic education; the creation of ECD opportunities through school primary health education and school feeding services; and revitalization of primary education in deprived communities through the development and provision of supplementary teaching/learning materials essential for schoolchildren. Orientation will focus on school heads and inspectors to promote quality and student-oriented forms of management. With regard to Koranic schools, there will be training packages to sensitize parents and teachers on the need to provide children with basic knowledge of health, growth and community life. Education on life skills and literacy and

income-generating activities will be tailored to the needs of youthful drop-outs. Capacity-building for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of basic education activities will be reinforced.

Programme management

6. The Ministries of Education, Women and Family Affairs, Health and Social Welfare will be the implementing agencies. A national coordination and implementation unit has been established under the aegis of a multisectoral national committee for the monitoring and evaluation of the EFA goals.

7. A total amount of $2,000,000 is being requested for the implementation of the basic education programme for the period 1995-1996.

Estimated annual expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

| Country/programme | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basic education | 1 000 | 1 000 | 2 000 |

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## GUATEMALA

Basic data (1993 unless otherwise stated)

| | |
|---|---|
| Child population (millions, 0-15 years) | 4.7 |
| U5MR (per 1,000 live births) | 73 |
| IMR (per 1,000 live births) | 53 |
| Underweight (% moderate and severe) (1987) | 34 |
| Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births) (1989) | 200 |
| Literacy (% male/female) (1990) | 63/47 |
| Primary school enrolment (% net, male/female) | ../.. |
| Primary schoolchildren reaching grade 5 (%) (1990) | 39 |
| Access to safe water (%) (1990) | 62 |
| Access to health services (%) (1985) | 34 |
| GNP per capita (1992) | $980 |

One-year-olds fully immunized against:

| | |
|---|---|
| tuberculosis: | 46 per cent |
| diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus: | 75 per cent |
| measles: | 71 per cent |
| poliomyelitis: | 77 per cent |

Pregnant women immunized against:

| | |
|---|---|
| tetanus: | 18 per cent |

Water supply and sanitation

1. The country programme for Guatemala for the period 1992-1996 was approved by the Executive Board in 1992 with an allocation of $5 million from general resources and $5.3 million in supplementary funds (E/ICEF/1992/P/L.16). Implementation of the water supply and sanitation activities commenced immediately owing to the generous contribution of donor countries and local funding sources. These activities were further reinforced by the Central American subregional water supply, sanitation and environmental education programme approved by the Executive Board in 1991 (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.25), which provided additional technical assistance, particularly for sanitation, environmental education and monitoring and evaluation. Between 1992 and 1994, approximately 143,000 people in 360 poor communities benefited from this programme. In view of the positive experience gained to date and new funding opportunities, approval is requested for an expansion of this programme for the period 1995-1996. An increase in the supplementary funding ceiling of the programme will enable UNICEF to support further government efforts to achieve the goals of 75 per cent water supply and 90 per cent sanitation access by the year 2000.

2. National water supply and sanitation access levels in Guatemala are 62 and 59 per cent, respectively. However, disparities between regions are high, with access to safe water supplies in rural areas at around 41 per cent, decreasing to an estimated 30 per cent in the departments of Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz, the regions with the highest indigenous, rural populations. These regions are also priority regions in the UNICEF programme of cooperation in Guatemala because in many rural communities water collection continues to be one of the most time-consuming and laborious domestic chores performed by women and children. In addition, while diarrhoeal diseases account for 30 per cent of the deaths in children under five years of age in Guatemala nationwide, the percentage is probably higher in the priority rural regions.

3. In order for Guatemala to achieve the goals for the mid-decade and the year 2000 for water supply and sanitation as set forth in the National Plan of Action for Social Development, it will be necessary to increase access to water supply and sanitation services for an additional 1.2 million people by 1996 and to a further 1.9 million between 1996 and the year 2000. This increase in service coverage will be a major challenge in rural areas where the goal is to increase water access to 55 per cent of the population by 1996. The Government is committed, however, to the attainment of these goals, and additional funds for water supply and sanitation have been made available through social compensatory mechanisms such as the National Peace Fund and the Social Investment Fund. These additional funds have enabled UNICEF to increase the scope of its assistance. As a larger share of infrastructure costs are now covered by the Government, UNICEF provides technical support for municipal- and national-level capacity-building and health and environmental education.

4. Over the last two years, UNICEF has provided technical assistance to the Government of Guatemala for identifying and developing water supply and sanitation projects to be funded through the compensatory programmes discussed in paragraph 3 above. These water supply projects use methodologies, technology and management lessons from projects originally begun with funding from international donors. In 1992, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security, the Presidency's Secretariat of Water Resources, the National Peace Fund and UNICEF began collaborating to increase access to water supplies. An agreement referred to as the "water, source of peace programme" works towards implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in rural areas with low access. This collaboration has helped to improve standardization of water supply and sanitation services and has strengthened national capacity in the sector. UNICEF supplementary funding from external donors has been used to provide technical assistance in project formulation, monitoring and evaluation, health education and training and institutional development. National funds are being used to fund the construction of water supply and sanitation systems.

5. An expansion of the supplementary-funded water supply and sanitation programme during the period 1995-1996 will allow for a further 206 water supply systems to be built, thereby extending coverage to an additional 92,700 persons in the departments of Quiché, Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango and Baja Verapaz. The programme will continue to be guided by nine key strategies for strengthening programme sustainability: (a) increase in access for low-income families residing in high priority, poor regions; (b) optimization of health impact through health and hygiene education; (c) application and expansion of

successful experiences in the programme; (d) strengthening municipal-level institutional capacity; (e) promotion of community participation in the planning, installation and maintenance of facilities; (f) active involvement of women; (g) development and application of appropriate technology and design of facilities that prevent environmental degradation; (h) establishment of cost-recovery systems; and (i) high-level advocacy for increased government allocations for these programmes. Special attention will be given to strengthening monitoring and evaluation activities and health and environmental education. To this end, a health education package that incorporates gender and ethnic considerations will be included as a mandatory component of all water supply interventions. This package will use participatory methodology and was field tested extensively last year. Emphasis will also be placed on strengthening national- and local-level capacity to monitor water supply and sanitation coverage as a tool for planning for water supply and sanitation interventions. Both of the above-mentioned components will continue to receive technical support from the subregional Central American water supply and sanitation programme, in particular, from the positive experiences accumulated in other Central American countries.

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

| Country/programme | 1995 | 1996 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Guatemala | | | |
| Water supply and sanitation | 1 350 | 1 350 | 2 700 |

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FOR ACTION

# RECOMMENDATION FOR SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDING FOR PROGRAMMES IN THE SOUTH ASIA REGION WITHOUT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUNDING FROM GENERAL RESOURCES*

SUMMARY

The present document contains a recommendation for supplementary funding for a subregional programme in the South Asia region for which no recommendation for funding from general resources is requested. The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve supplementary funding in the following amount for the programme listed below, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

| Country/programme | Amount (United States dollars) | Duration |
|---|---|---|
| Subregional multimedia communications initiative for girls in South Asia | 24 000 000 | 1995-1999 |

A summary of the recommendation follows. A table setting out the planned annual phasing of expenditure is given at the end of the document.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1994, will be contained in the "Summary of 1995 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1995/P/L.10 and Add.1).

Priority problems and needs of children

1. The population of the South Asia region, which consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, is estimated at 1.3 billion, some 450 million of whom are children under 14 years of age. More than 30 per cent of the region's total population live in absolute poverty, both in rural and, increasingly, in urban areas. While Sri Lanka and the Indian state of Kerala have achieved universal primary education and very low levels of infant and child mortality, literacy rates in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and several states of India are below 30 per cent.

2. In a region with many disparities, it is girls who are most deprived. Girls in South Asia suffer mostly due to strong and deep-rooted discriminatory practices and beliefs, particularly in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan, the countries that will participate in this subregional programme. From birth, girls are treated as inferior to boys and are brought up to accept subordinate roles. The birth of a boy is welcomed as providing future economic security for the family, while a daughter is treated as a financial burden. Where the dowry system is prevalent, the birth of a daughter is often met with despair by the family. After the first year of breast-feeding, girls have higher rates of mortality and malnutrition than boys. Parents are more likely to seek medical treatment for their sons than for their daughters.

3. In Nepal, for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school, there are only 50 girls enrolled; in India, the ratio is 100:73, while in Bangladesh and Pakistan the ratios are 100:84 and 100:55, respectively. Drop-out rates are higher for girls, especially as they approach puberty. By secondary school, the boy/girl enrolment ratio ranges from 100:40 in Nepal to 100:57 in India, where less than 10 per cent of all girls complete secondary education. Many adolescent girls are often withdrawn from school into their homes to be taught their future work tasks as wives in preparation for early marriage. They are ill-equipped to assert their rights or to control their own health and fertility after marriage. Early and frequent pregnancies and poor maternal nutrition result in high maternal mortality rates.

4. The member Governments of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation declared the 1990s as the Decade of the Girl Child. The Governments understand the importance of extensive social mobilization and communication initiatives to help bring about changes in attitudes and practices that jeopardize the survival, development and protection of girls. The momentum that has been created in favour of girls must be sustained and increased. Hence a vision of a regional communications strategy arose in 1990 through a series of consultations involving government officials, media and non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives and UNICEF. These consultations led to the development of the communications initiative known as the "Meena" project.

Programme cooperation, 1990-1994

5. The concept of an animated film series for South Asia was first developed in March 1990 at a UNICEF-sponsored workshop on animated film for development. The UNICEF country programme of cooperation in Bangladesh proposed an animated film series to highlight the situation of girls in the region and to advocate for their survival, development and protection. The films would communicate common elements of a regional culture and evolve a heroine to represent girls. Meena, a name common in all the countries, emerged as the name for the heroine. The aim of the film was to provide education through entertainment. Another powerful concept was that educational and promotional products could popularize the messages of "Meena".

6. Since 1990, the "Meena" concept has received strong support from Governments and NGOs in the region, particularly in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. Initial funding for the project in the amount of $139,000 was made available in 1991 from the UNICEF country programme of cooperation in Bangladesh, and in 1992, from the global communication support fund through supplementary funds in the amount of $142,600 provided by the Government of Norway. During the first phase of the project (May 1991 to December 1992), a pilot episode of the "Meena" film series was produced.

7. The character Meena presents a dynamic role model for girls and serves as a powerful advocate for girls' rights. The film series is the core of the project. Meena succeeds against discrimination to gain equal treatment and respect. The underlying messages are serious and the stories are enjoyable, capitalizing on the entertainment value of animation. In the first phase of the project, the UNICEF/Government of Bangladesh programme of cooperation took the lead in producing materials and also cooperated with other countries on research, development and the production of films and other materials. The animated films were produced in India and the Philippines.

8. India, Nepal and Pakistan became more involved in the second phase of the project during 1993. Funding for the second phase, which will continue through 1995, came from two grants of $289,000 and $904,600 from the Government of Norway and was channelled through the global communication support fund. The respective country programmes also have provided funds as the project has developed, as a key element in their programmes.

9. During 1993 and 1994, the participating country programmes developed strategies and partnerships for dissemination and outreach activities. The first "Meena" film was produced in 14 languages and broadcast on national and local television in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. A package of materials was distributed to government agencies and NGOs to support gender-training and basic education. In Bangladesh, cinemas and mobile film units showed "Meena" to over 750,000 rural people, and 1 million comic books were distributed to primary schools. In India, 13 language versions of the first film are being broadcast on television, and there is also a version for radio. Four National Committees for UNICEF in Europe are using local language versions of the film in children's programmes and for education for development. Several other countries and regions are exploring possibilities for the adaption of "Meena" to their own situations. The first film already has been produced in Arabic, Burmese and Chinese. Several potential donors have also expressed great interest in the concept and in providing supplementary funding for the subregional programme.

10. The second phase of the project involves the production of a multimedia package of communication materials, including 12 more episodes of the film, comic books, posters, a radio series (co-produced with the British Broadcasting Corporation World Service) and guide books for group discussions and child-to-child education activities. By the end of 1994, four additional film episodes on girl child themes and on child survival and health had been completed and four more were under production. The remaining four episodes were being researched and will be produced in 1995, together with supplementary multimedia materials. The complete package of materials will be launched throughout the subregion in the latter half of 1995.

11. The project is exploring the sustainability of the "Meena" initiative through the development of commercial products and potential corporate or broadcasting partnerships for future episodes. Social marketing of the "Meena" image could popularize the heroic symbol of Meena and convey key messages as well as earn income to sustain the project. In Bangladesh, some prototype commercial products, on which market research has been conducted, have been developed. Various commercial possibilities will be explored further.

Lessons learned

12. Research has validated the social acceptability of animation for conveying development messages. Experience in the four countries also has succeeded in developing "Meena" as a regional cultural identity for the girl child. Audiences across the social spectrum throughout the region find "Meena" appealing as a cartoon character and as a symbol of the girl child. They admire her determination and dynamism. These results demonstrate that research on the situation of girls and prevailing social attitudes on gender issues is essential in each country for each episode of this creative communication process. Exchange of experience with countries in other parts of the world where major communications initiatives in favour of girls have been tried has shown the value of such strategies for advocacy and social mobilization.

13. The project has generated capacity-building for the participating countries in terms of communication planning, research and development, and production. The country programmes also have begun to be exposed to the complex world of licensing, commercialization of products, merchandising and broadcasting linkages for sustaining and promoting "Meena". UNICEF cooperation is pioneering potential ways for reaching millions of people, with the prospect of some self-financing of future activities. However, with the rapid expansion of the scope of the "Meena" initiative, the project will need a stronger institutional base. Current administrate capacity is not sufficient to allow the project to grow to its full potential. Hence a priority is to explore the possibility of establishing public trusts or foundations in countries or at the regional level, with UNICEF and government support.

14. There is a potentially significant demand for additional "Meena" films and other materials, both within the subregion as well as in other locations, including Europe and North America. Some of the world's successful media groups have shown increasing interest in "Meena" and her potential for public education on the rights of girls. The future development of the "Meena" initiative could further the cause of girls, not only in South Asia, but wherever the situation of women and girls needs to be improved.

Recommended programme cooperation, 1995-1999

15. The "Meena" initiative would continue and expand as an integral part of programmes for children and women in the region, in particular, in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The primary aim will continue to be to improve the status of girls in South Asia. The strategy will be to influence and support the forces of social and behavioural change in the subregion through an intensive communications effort. The following will be the guiding principles for implementation:

(a) Improvement of the survival, development and protection of children and women requires rapid progress towards eliminating gender disparities and promoting the empowerment of girls and women as equal partners in development;

(b) Such changes can be brought about through a process of awareness-creation, education and mobilization for action, which permeate throughout society, and by employing a wide range of strategies and communication efforts;

(c) The "Meena" initiative helps to create synergy between the activities of the Government, NGOs and UNICEF.

16. Meena's positive image reinforces support for programme thrusts and activities for girls and creates a social climate which is conducive for behavioural and social change.

Objectives and strategies

17. The project proposes (a) to create greater awareness about the situation of girls in South Asia, particularly in the subregion, and to help mobilize action in their favour; (b) to influence and support efforts aimed at social and behavioural changes concerning girls at national, community and family levels; (c) to promote "Meena" as a dynamic role model for girls, through which they can raise their self-esteem and learn life skills essential for their empowerment; and (d) to empower families with information and life skills related to the survival and development of girls, especially regarding health, nutrition and education.

18. These objectives will be pursued through the development of a multimedia communications package based on the "Meena" concept, mass dissemination and strong cooperation between UNICEF, Governments, NGOs, the media and the private sector at regional and national levels. Each country will be responsible for preparing and implementing a plan for the dissemination of the communication package, developing its own opportunities and linking up with various sectoral programmes and activities. The communications strategy is based on three elements: advocacy; social mobilization; and programme communication. Advocacy creates the political will and commitment to the cause of girls. Social mobilization involves building partnerships for the promotion of action in favour of girls and ensuring the participation of Governments, NGOs, the private sector and communities. Programme communication is concerned with the communication materials, dissemination channels, training and education at various levels to empower people by changing their attitudes and behaviour. It also helps people to realize the value of various basic services. This strategy is based not only on the recent experience in Bangladesh but also on experiences in other countries where communications initiatives have been undertaken for advocacy purposes.

19. Capacity-building and training activities with Governments, NGOS and private sector partners also will be central to the programme strategy. The programme will provide resource materials to promote the use of the "Meena" concept as well as undertake the training of key trainers of government and NGO partners in communication skills, gender issues and the utilization of "Meena" materials, for example, their use in formal and non-formal education activities. Advisory services to assist in planning and implementing training activities also will be provided.

Regional support activities

20. Regional activities will focus on (a) regional- and country-level advocacy, so that girl child issues remain on the political and social agenda; (b) coordination of the production of a second series of 12 animated films and multimedia support materials in collaboration with UNICEF country offices, independent producers, writers and media; (c) support for the development of outreach and dissemination activities at national and subnational levels and coordination of the exchange of information and skills between countries in the subregion; (d) training and capacity-building in communications planning, material development and production, marketing and merchandising; (e) establishment of partnerships with national, regional and international producers, distributors and broadcasters to promote the use and further development of the "Meena" film series and other multimedia materials; (f) the development of strategies for the long-term sustainability of the "Meena" initiative, with the possibility of self-financing; (g) coordination of the development of the commercial potential of the "Meena" initiative, including marketing of materials, syndication and licensing within the region and worldwide; and (h) research to assess the impact of the "Meena" initiative and to identify needs for future materials and training with UNICEF country offices as well as with regional and national institutions.

Programme activities at country and subnational levels

21. National communication strategies for the "Meena" initiative and plans and budgets have been developed by each country. As presented below, the plans aim to reach all sectors of society through viable communication channels. Activities are being designed in collaboration with partners in Governments, NGOs and the private sector. The "Meena" initiative will become an integral part of each country programme, supplementing and complementing other communication activities as necessary.

22. At country and subnational levels, programme activities will focus on: (a) development and implementation of a plan of action for nationwide social mobilization for girls, especially promoting the "Meena" concept through strategic electronic and other communication channels; (b) establishment of programme linkages between the "Meena" initiative and programme activities across all relevant sectors; (c) promotion of the wide-scale utilization of the multimedia "Meena" communication package, suitably adapted to country and local situations, in collaboration with government agencies, NGOs and private sector partners, with special efforts made to use formal and non-formal education programmes as channels for "Meena" materials given that the initiative is a process of change through education; (d) establishment or strengthening of national and subnational capacity for the production of "Meena" communication materials, based on local needs and expertise; (e) capacity-building in materials production, communication planning, qualitative research and training, especially on life skills and child-to-child concepts; and (f) development of "Meena" commercial products, in collaboration with NGOs and the commercial sector, and the development of a commercial strategy for the promotion and sale of "Meena" products in national markets.

Country strategies and activities

23. In each country, strategies and activities will continue to be tailored to national and local situations. The types of materials produced and disseminated, the media channels used and the programmes, services and activities through which messages related to "Meena" and materials can be channelled will be determined on the basis of continuous assessment of capacities and opportunities.

24. Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh and, in particular, the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Primary Education, have been active partners in the development of the "Meena" project. Through Bangladesh television, the "Meena" animated film series and special programmes/documentaries already reach political leaders and policy makers, the urban population and opinion leaders in the rural areas. The "Meena" films reach rural audiences through the Department of Mass Communication's 67 mobile film units. Through the Department of Films and Publications, films can be distributed to over 700 cinemas. Through the Ministry of Primary Education, comic books reach children in the 47,000 government primary schools. Other ministries also are taking roles in disseminating the materials which relate to their own programmes. For example, the Ministry of Health and Family Planning will be using the "Meena" package on home management of diarrhoea.

25. A number of NGOs also are disseminating the "Meena" materials, especially to support non-formal education and gender-training. The Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) is implementing "Meena" activities. This cooperation will take advantage of BRAC programme communication channels and build on the expertise and achievements of BRAC in education and mobilization activities. After an initial period of implementation, the future institutional shape of the "Meena" initiative in Bangladesh will be assessed and agreed upon jointly by the Government, BRAC and UNICEF. All activities will be grounded in

research and will seek to use advocacy and programme communication strategies to sustain and enhance the development of girls and women in Bangladesh.

26. India. In India, UNICEF has worked together with central and state Governments to develop a nation-wide plan for the utilization of the "Meena" materials. The valuable role that "Meena" can play in improving teacher and community awareness of the importance of interactive, relevant and enjoyable learning has been recognized and could contribute to higher learning achievement and retention rates. To position the "Meena" initiative as a serious concern and highlight the importance of the messages, a number of documentaries have been produced to accompany the series of films. A range of resource materials and guidebooks also are being prepared, and research is under way to determine the most effective approaches for using the "Meena" concept.

27. In the strategy for the dissemination of "Meena" activities, full use will be made of the country's rapidly growing mass media. Other channels close to children, families and communities also will be used, for example, those that reach children directly, such as primary schools; programmes and services at the community level, such as the national youth movement and women's development programmes; and channels that reach the public-at-large, such as communication services, educational institutions and NGOs.

28. Nepal. The communication strategy in Nepal will seek to position "Meena" as a role model for children, especially girls. As television coverage in Nepal is still low, the principal strategy will be a multimedia package, for example, use of radio, cinema, comic books, puppets and interpersonal communication. The "Meena" communication package will be integrated into UNICEF-assisted programmes, such as primary school teacher-training, literacy and post-literacy projects, small farmer development, women's groups and training for women workers. A primary target audience will be children, and through them, adults. Social development workers also will be targeted during training.

29. Pakistan. In Pakistan, the "Meena" initiative will be part of the communication effort for achieving the decade goals for children and promoting child rights. The dissemination strategy will use advocacy to gain commitments from policy makers. This will be combined with social mobilization to build partnerships in development, the private sector and other social and professional groups. Parents and communities will be made aware of the special needs of girls and will be helped to recognize the advantages of ending all forms of discrimination against girls. "Meena" will serve as a representative of Pakistani girls to help focus society's attention on their special needs.

Development of sustainability and institutional bases

30. Initial efforts have commenced to explore the commercial potential of the "Meena" concept and materials as one way of sustaining "Meena" activities. Copyright, licensing arrangements, marketing, prospects for self-financing and fund-raising, and the distribution of films and other materials are being explored. Potential cooperation or partnerships with national and international media enterprises and production companies will be assessed. The use of "Meena" materials in industrialized countries and through National Committees for UNICEF, both for fund-raising and development education, also will be explored further.

31. Experience during the past two years has shown that a production centre may be needed in the region and possibly in each country to sustain the momentum of production and dissemination of materials. These centres also could undertake marketing activities for the project and establish linkages with the private sector. The alternatives in this regard are being explored and will be pursued during the next phase. By the end of the third phase of the project, the

"Meena" initiative should be able to become a largely self-financing entity, with close links to UNICEF and in support of each country's needs.

Monitoring and evaluation

32. Pre-testing and the evaluation of concepts and materials have been essential elements of the project's planning and implementation strategies. Intensive formative research was conducted in all four countries, as were initial impact assessments. These processes will continue throughout the next phase to ensure the appropriateness and acceptability of messages and materials being developed. Periodic reviews of implementation, involving government, UNICEF, NGO and media representatives, will take place at regional, national and, if necessary, subnational levels.

33. A strong research and evaluation component has been built into the programme at regional and country levels. The project will develop a systematic research programme to assess the impact of the initiative in all countries, in collaboration with appropriate regional and national institutions. In addition, in each country, the effectiveness of specific materials, channels and dissemination strategies will be evaluated.

Administrative structures and responsibilities

34. A special unit, to be established at the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia in Kathmandu, will be responsible for coordinating implementation of the programme in the subregion. Comprised of a project officer and three local support staff, the unit will work closely with the UNICEF offices in each country which, in turn, already have established national coordination structures involving Government, NGO and media. With the establishment of this unit, responsibility for the coordination of the project will move from the Bangladesh country office, which has provided much of the required support and coordination.

35. Although the programme is being presented as a subregional initiative, most of the funds will be allocated to the respective country programmes. Annual plans of action will be developed on the basis of which financial allocations will be made. Funds made available to countries will cover production, dissemination and activities. Funds available to countries under the programme may be supplemented by funds from existing or future country programmes.

Support required

36. To support implementation of this initiative at regional and country levels, $24,000,000 in supplementary funds will be required over the five-year period, 1995-1999. The annual requirements for the regional component and for activities in each country are estimated in the table below.

Estimated annual expenditure

(In thousands of United States dollars)

| Country/component | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regional** | | | | | | |
| Personnel and travel | 270 | 280 | 295 | 310 | 320 | 1 475 |
| Consultants/subcontracts | 250 | 200 | 170 | 150 | 150 | 920 |
| Equipment | 55 | 35 | 35 | 10 | 10 | 145 |
| Training/workshops | 110 | 110 | 50 | 35 | 40 | 345 |
| Animation production | - | 410 | 685 | 275 | - | 1 370 |
| Reproduction/masters | 10 | 10 | 15 | 20 | - | 55 |
| Contingencies | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| Subtotal | 715 | 1 065 | 1 270 | 820 | 540 | 4 410 |
| **Bangladesh** | | | | | | |
| Advocacy | 60 | 60 | 60 | 30 | 30 | 240 |
| Production | 90 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 410 |
| Dissemination | 390 | 290 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 1 505 |
| Capacity-building | 205 | 145 | 105 | 95 | 95 | 645 |
| Equipment and supplies | 40 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 20 | 140 |
| Communications centre | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | 900 |
| Monitoring/evaluation | 40 | 60 | 65 | 65 | 90 | 320 |
| Subtotal | 985 | 835 | 795 | 755 | 790 | 4 160 |
| **India** | | | | | | |
| Audio-visual materials | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2 500 |
| Print materials | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2 500 |
| Dissemination | 400 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 400 | 2 300 |
| Consultants | 90 | 100 | 100 | 80 | 80 | 450 |
| Subcontracts | 65 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 315 |
| Training | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 800 |
| Production | 40 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 210 |
| Equipment | 125 | 225 | 125 | 25 | 25 | 525 |
| Research | 80 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 60 | 400 |
| Subtotal | 1 900 | 2 275 | 2 125 | 1 955 | 1 745 | 10 000 |
| **Nepal** | | | | | | |
| Personnel | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 75 |
| Production/duplication | 70 | 60 | 40 | 30 | 30 | 230 |
| Radio production | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| Screening/dissemination | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 500 |
| Equipment | 130 | - | - | - | - | 130 |
| Training | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 150 |
| Monitoring/evaluation | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 100 |
| Contingency | 25 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 85 |
| Subtotal | 400 | 250 | 230 | 220 | 220 | 1 320 |

| Country/component | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pakistan** | | | | | | |
| Advocacy | 20 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 110 |
| Social mobilization | 105 | 70 | 70 | 35 | 35 | 315 |
| Print materials | 350 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 300 | 1 850 |
| Media materials | 300 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 300 | 1 650 |
| Training | 20 | 30 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 110 |
| Monitoring/evaluation | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 75 |
| Subtotal | 810 | 895 | 895 | 830 | 680 | 4 110 |
| Total | 4 810 | 5 320 | 5 315 | 4 580 | 3 975 | 24 000 |

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